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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

CREATE NEW MINISTRIES,  
REORGANIZE METAL EXPORTS

4 GET NEW MINISTRY POSTS -- Prague, Lidove Noviny, 21 Dec 50

On 20 December, President Gottwald named Josef Jonas, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, to be Minister of Light Industry.

At the same time, the President named Gustav Kliment, Minister of Industry, to be Minister of Heavy Industry. Dr Emanuel Slechta, former Minister of Technology, was named Minister of the Construction Industry. Ludmila Jankovcova, former Ministress of Food, was named Ministress of Food Industry.

REORGANIZE CENTRAL ENTERPRISE MANAGERIES -- Prague, Hospodar, 21 Dec 50

On 12 December, the cabinet approved a reorganization of the general managements of the various sectors of industry. Previously, the central agencies were independent national enterprises, directed by a central manager and, in Slovakia, by a regional manager. According to the new organization law, the various sectors of industry are under their respective ministries. These ministries are responsible for managing the industries through the general managers, except in cases where the ministries have left specific tasks to the direct attention of the ministry. In Slovakia, the general managers carry out their functions through their regional managers, except where certain tasks are left directly under the general management or the ministry.

The previous organizational system meant that the various national enterprises were directed centrally but that their common problems were in many cases handled on the enterprise level. The result of this was that these agencies often gave preference to regional considerations. The new system requires that they perform their functions according to nation-wide needs. Therefore, on 31 December 1950, the former central agencies will be abolished and the new organizations will take over.

- 1 -

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Each industry will have its own central administrative organ, which will have its own general manager. The following are the names of the sector managements:

Ceskoslovenske Doly (Czechoslovak Mines), under Dr Antonin Pelnar; Bane na Slovensku (Mines in Slovakia), for the mining industry.

Ceskoslovenske Energeticke Zavody (Czechoslovak Power Plants), under Engr Karel Kolovrat; Energeticke Zavody na Slovensku (Power Plants in Slovakia), for the power industry.

Ceskoslovenske Hute (Czechoslovak Metallurgical Plants), under Dr Jaroslav Jicinsky, for the iron and nonferrous metals industry.

Ceskoslovenske Zavody Tezkeho Strojirenstvi (Czechoslovak Heavy Machinery Plants), under Dr Frantisek Fabinger, for the heavy machine building industry.

Ceskoslovenske Zavody Presneho Strojirenstvi (Czechoslovak Precision Machinery Plants), under Engr Josef Novotny, for the precision machinery industry.

Ceskoslovenske Zavody Automobilove a Letecke (Czechoslovak Automobile and Aircraft Plants), under Frantisek Horak, for the automobile and aircraft industry.

Ceskoslovenske Zavody Vseobecneho Strojirenstvi a Kovovyroby (Czechoslovak General Machine Building and Metalworking Plants), under Engr Jan Skarpisek; Kovorobne Zavody na Slovensku (Metalworking Plants in Slovakia), for the metal consumers' goods industry.

Ceskoslovenske Chemicke Zavody (Czechoslovak Chemical Plants), under Dr Jiri Karny; Chemicke Zavody na Slovensku (Chemical Plants in Slovakia), for the chemical industry.

Ceskoslovenske Zavody Prumyslu Stavebnich Hmot a Keramiky (Czechoslovak Construction Material and Ceramics Plants), under Dr Bohumil Holatko; Priemysel Stavebnich Hmot, Keramiky a Skla na Slovensku (Construction Materials, Ceramics, and Glass Industry in Slovakia), for the construction material and ceramics industry.

Ceskoslovenske Zavody Sklarske (Czechoslovak Glass Factories), under Dr Matyas Lewinter, for the glass industry. (In Slovakia the glass industry is under the construction materials and ceramics industry.)

Ceskoslovenske Zavody Drevozpracujici (Czechoslovak Wood Processing Plants), under Jan Vanek; Dreverske Zavody na Slovensku (Wood Plants in Slovakia), for the wood-processing industry.

Ceskoslovenske Zavody pro Papir a Celulosu (Czechoslovak Paper and Cellulose Plants), under Engr Frantisek Kozmal; Papiernicke Zavody na Slovensku (Paper Plants in Slovakia), for the paper and cellulose industry.

Ceskoslovenske Textilni Zavody (Czechoslovak Textile Plants), under Dr Ivan Holy; Zavody Textilne, Kozlarske a Gumarske na Slovensku (Textile, Leather, and Rubber Factories in Slovakia), for the textile, leather, and rubber industry.

Ceskoslovenske Zavody Kozedelné a Gumarenske (Czechoslovak Leatherworking and Rubber Factories), for the leather and rubber industry in the Czech Provinces.

Those general managements whose name begins with "Czechoslovak" have their headquarters in Prague, while those ending in "in Slovakia" are located in Bratislava.

- 2 -

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The above agencies will receive the property belonging to the national enterprises concerned, that is, of the former general and regional managements.

The minister suggests and the cabinet appoints and recalls the general managers, and the ministers appoint and recall the regional managers. The general managers suggest the names of their deputies and the ministers appoint and recall them.

### 3 NEW CORPORATIONS FORMED FOR METAL EXPORT -- Prague, Hospodar, 14 Dec 50

As of 1 January 1951, the metal export corporation Kovo is to be divided into three independent licensed corporations. Until now, Kovo has been the largest Czechoslovak corporation, and one of the largest in the world.

The three new corporations will be called Investa, Kovo, and Motokov. Investa will import and export heavy machinery and electric power equipment. Kovo will deal in precision machinery, electronic equipment, medical products, optics and precision mechanics. Motokov will handle motor vehicles, bicycles, and the metal products of light industry.

The most important commodities which each corporation will handle are as follows:

Investa will deal in complete thermal, hydro, and diesel electric power plants and parts; electric machinery of all sorts; transformer stations above 1,600 kVA; diesel engines; steam piston engines; steam turbines; compressors and air pumps; pumps and pumping stations; water turbines; pneumatic equipment; locomotives, railroad cars, trolley busses, and streetcars; mechanical equipment for the agricultural and food industries, such as breweries, malthouses, distilling plants, cooling plants, canning plants, dairies, and mills; nitrogen, methanol, paper, and cellulose plants; equipment for chemical processing of wood and for production of paints, soap, glycerine, and edible fats; mineral oil refineries and gasworks; coking, briquetting, and combustion plants; rolling mills and foundries; cranes, dredges, transporters, cable railways, and other construction equipment; welders and workshop equipment; cables and insulating material; pressed plastics; battery carts; transformers and rectifiers; wood-working machines; ships, etc.

Kovo will export and import pneumatic hammers, milling machines, metal grinders, and automatic metal machine tools; plumbers' machinery; canning factory machinery; measuring instruments; all types of metalworking lathes; high-frequency equipment for machinery; storage batteries; automobile radios; microphones; recording equipment; panel amplifiers; radio receivers; telephone and telegraph instruments and centrals; signal and safety equipment for streets and highways; dental drilling and polishing equipment; hypodermic injectors; diathermic instruments; medical and surgical instruments and equipment; medical X-ray equipment; hospital equipment; sterilizing equipment; textile machinery; machinery for the graphics industry; tobacco machinery; agricultural machinery and tractors; sewing machines; weapons and ammunition for hunting and sports; office machinery; optical instruments; photographic and cinematographic equipment, etc.

Motokov will handle automobiles, trucks, and busses; bicycles and motorcycles; accessories for motor vehicles and bicycles; fire-fighting equipment; small tools and instruments; cutlery; gasoline lamps; fittings for furniture and construction; electric lamps and miners' lamps; baby carriages; straight razors; household equipment of all kinds; thermos bottles; stoves; machinery for bakeries, confectioners, inns, and butchers; washing machines and refrigerators; and containers for butane.

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- 3 -

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